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LOCAL NOTICES.

Consumers, &c.,
For Wet and Dusty Coal, very cheap, at Barker's.

The Celebrated
Plymouth Cork Shoe, for coal, for sale by Hamill & Co., 59 Liberty street. new

Cheap Hosiery
And Gloves, this day, at Barker's.

Patent Medicines.
For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McClelland & McClintock's, 55 Market street, and you will save money.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 69 Wood street, for the best Blackberry wine ever brought to Pittsburgh.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 69 the best street, for all kinds of California wines and brandy.

Dry Goods
At Wholesale, in full lines, at Barker's this day, at less than Eastern prices.

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Latrobe Stoves, Cook Stoves, Office Stoves, Franklins, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Hamill & Co., 59 Liberty street. new

Sea Quills,
White and colored, in great variety at Barker's.

Wood's Sewing Machine is all the Go.
It is acknowledged to be the best in use. Wood's does not take the cream of the market by any great amount. Call and examine it at No. 35 St. Clair's. No. 35 cannot speak.

Fine Hinsdale
Table Damask, very cheap at Barker's.

Joseph Horne & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Linens, Ticks, Denims, Cottonades, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, 75 and 77 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. new

Be Sure
To go to Barker's to-day.

Great Bargains
At Barker's to-day.

Tea Chests
Were first and exclusive agents of Gillespie & Sons, this city, and at Barker's. Also, two cases, nine pounds, at $1 25.

Havana Tobacco,
Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Segars of various kinds, 22 Wood street, New York. Daniel F. Dimon, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Electric Fluid,
Quite new, just opened at Barker's.

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Hamill & Co., 59 Liberty street. new

Fine Cheese
Received Friday, newest styles and finest Cheese, at Barker's.

Ewalds, Trunks,
At John Bell's, No. 31 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Another Case
Of that beautiful Shirting Muslin, 42½ cents, at Barker's.

Linen Towels
At 25 cts. More of those 25 cts. at Barker's.

Fine Grades,
Summer Goods and Trimmings, for sale at very low prices by Hamill & Co., No. 59 Liberty street. new

Over 10,000 Coats,
We will open on the day another lot of fine assorted Shirting Muslins at Barker's.

This Day,
At Barker's, Colonel Clarke Linens at 50, at Hamilton's, Henry Bouchard 50, &c. Please see these bargains.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Prints, Ticks, Stripes, and other staple goods, at prices lower than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 26 Market street.

Another
Case of beautiful Chene Prints, fast, beautiful shades and colors, at Barker's.

Linen Handkerchiefs
At 10c and 12½c, this day, at Barker's; a great bargain.

Bargains.
At J. L. & S. Matthews's, 69 Smithfield street, cor. Diamond.

Extraordinary Bargains
At Barker's to-day.

Go to Barker's
To-day.

Remember,
That Potts Brown's Restaurant, 54 Fifth avenue, is conducted in a first class manner by Mr. D. Thompson's Bank and Bottled Ales, No. 54 Fifth avenue.

Towel Towel Towel!!
Our Inspection Day and Opening Sale, Wednesday, March 25th, 1868. We invite the attention of the public to the above sale, when we will offer a large lot of Towels at prices to suit the times. Also, a full line of Linen Goods, Napkins, Doylies, Table Cloths, Towels, &c. Our stock of Linen Goods is the largest and most complete in the city, and we are determined to sell at the lowest prices. Remember the day and date, Wednesday, March 25th, 1868. Store No. 69 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. Pa. mwf

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**For 10 to 12 Cents.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph literally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

In proof of the ultimate ground on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Bee, &c., and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is million five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

OUR regular Harrisburg correspondent "JUNIUS," disclaims the authorship of the paragraph in one of his letters referring to the anti-consolidation bill. It is due to him to say that the paragraph in question was by another correspondent, and that it became, by mistake, attached to the regular letter of "JUNIUS," who should be held guiltless in the premises.

In the appropriation bill at Harrisburg is an item of $400,000 for pensions to soldiers of 1812. The thing looks decidedly fishy, and if not too late, we hope it may be overhauled. Half a century has elapsed since the war, and it appears quite impossible that there should be living genuine soldiers to the number indicated by the appropriation. In New York a few years ago a similar transaction was found to be a deliberate swindle.

* It is understood that the impeachment managers have virtually agreed to abandon the last impeachment article, that the President attempted to bribe Butler, &c., if the ultimate attempts to take advantage of it in quashing witnesses and otherwise, and thus protract the trial. It has been suggested that Governor McClurg, now in Alaska, who was one of the constitutional party during the impeachment excitement in the winter of 1867, might be induced to return to the States, and consequently a witness, might be called to the impeachment. *Evening Telegraph.*

This foreshadows what we presume will ultimately be a fact. It caused general astonishment that the "BUTLER article" was ever inserted in the presentment, since it could serve only to protract the trial. But it is something to be grateful for that there exists this readiness to retrace a false step. The country will not be satisfied to have a single day thrown away.

THE defeat of the proposition of Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, to reduce the tariff on importations ten per cent., as an amendment to the bill exempting our manufactures from the five per cent. tax, is important. The vote stood twelve for and thirty-two against, and it may be accepted as proof that the United States Senate is not yet prepared to go very far in support of the free trade doctrine in the interest of which Mr. GRIMES's proposition was made. Its adoption would have completely neutralized the tax exemption so far as American manufacturers are concerned, and amounted to a measure for the benefit of foreign manufacturers. The action of the Senate on this proposition is one of many indications of the growth of the conviction that revenue can be obtained only by stimulating home industry, and by giving it the first chance in our own markets.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH PROTESTS.

Secretary MCCULLOCH protests against removing, to a certain extent, the five per cent. internal tax collected from manufacturers, on the ground, in addition to the reduction of revenue that will immediately ensue, that "it will have the effect of reducing the general level of prices throughout the country, *and thus lead to interrupt and lessen our importations.*" He says:

"A considerable portion of the large amounts [illegible] annually during the last few years, and which are still manufactured, are due in no small degree to the high rates of duty imposed by the existing tariff. Many articles which are now in this country have made our market a dumping place for the rest of the world, and the reduction of prices as will be effected by the contemplated legislation, cannot, I presume, but have a beneficial influence upon our importations, unless the tariff be longer the occasion for them."

The wisdom of the Financial Secretary whose policy is to obtain his revenue by stimulating foreign instead of domestic manufactures, and by high prices, may fairly be questioned. The tendency of the measure to which he so strenuously objects will be to increase our manufactures and give employment to labor now either idle or precariously employed—two things necessary to prosperity and thrift, and the condition essential to revenue, the easy carrying of our debt and the certainty of its payment. The Secretary prefers to depend for revenue on making our market "a desirable one for the sale of foreign productions," and not on the policy of securing our market to our own capital, skill and industry. It will be difficult to convince the understanding of our people that it is sound policy to buy those things abroad which we can produce at home, and give to foreign capital the profits and foreign labor the employment, whereby only the National wealth can be increased and the condition of our population elevated. It will hardly be disputed that the monopoly of our markets would be the Nation's greatest welfare. The condition of a nation whereby capital is constantly employed and labor is in demand at good pay, is the one that robs a great debt of its terrors and causes taxes to be cheerfully borne; and it is entirely inconsistent with the Secretary's idea of realizing our revenue by making "our market a desirable one for the sale of foreign productions." Such a policy as that contemplates the partial if not total prostration of our manufactures, the unstable employment of our capital and labor, and a condition generally quite opposite to thrift and prosperity.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The presentation of Senator WILSON as the favorite of Massachusetts for Vice-President, is said to foreshadow the preference of New England as it will be expressed at Chicago. Should this prove to be the case, the fact will exert no inconsiderable influence on the Convention. A firm stand taken by New England against ignoring location in selecting candidates—that is, against taking both from the West, will not be unheeded. But that she will be united is not yet entirely certain. Nothing short of a united and firm stand will secure for her the nominee for the Vice-Presidency. As yet, we believe, no New England State, except Connecticut, which without the slightest prospect has proposed Ex-Governor BUCKINGHAM, and Maine Senator FESSENDEN, has expressed a preference on the Vice-Presidency. Mr. HAMLIN, who is sometimes mentioned, is understood to be more intent on the United States Senatorship; but taking all things into consideration, the chances of obtaining the united support of New England for Mr. WILSON are at least fair. But nothing like concentration, giving a positive outlook to the canvass for the Vice-Presidency, can be said to have taken place. Nearly as many candidates have been proposed as States have spoken. In some quarters it appears to be taken for granted that the impeachment of President JOHNSON, and his almost certain removal, have rendered the nomination of Mr. WILSON a foregone conclusion. That he has been given a position in the canvass which he did not before have, is entirely serious; but that his nomination is a foregone conclusion, is by no means a fact. Up to the time the Ohio Senator took a start, Mr. COLFAX was making great headway—that is, in case the West should be conceded both President and Vice-President, he seemed to stand ahead. That question still remains, and will be determined, we presume, by New England and the great States of New York and Pennsylvania. If they should yield to the West the Vice-Presidency, as they most assuredly will the Presidency, whoever they concentrate on, will most probably be nominated. Therefore on their action the Vice-Presidency will very much depend. Their strength, given to either WILSON or COLFAX, would be decisive. As to the West, we infer that it is not a unit, and the following, taken from the Chicago *Tribune*, is somewhat significant, as indicating the preference of Illinois, where influence is generally considerable in that section of the Union:

"In Illinois, the Eastern men of the West, will be content to see the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates from Massachusetts, if it be found expedient to make a new nomination. Governor CLARK, of New York, would gratify Illinois to a greater degree than any other Eastern man, and next to him Governor FENTON. Either of these would give the Republicans the greatest support.

"Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, will unite on a Vice Presidential ticket anywhere in the West will cheerfully accept such choice; but of this there is little present probability. New York would gratify the Germans in Illinois, and Pennsylvania would rather have Colfax than Fenton, and of the other Eastern men, Colfax comes to their second choice. Some think the contest will narrow down to Wade and Colfax, in which case it is not difficult to predict the result. If Johnson is removed and Wade succeeds him, it is somewhat doubtful whether he would accept the Vice Presidency unless it were unanimously tendered and pressed upon him. Reading of the matter in all the hearings, a keen politician would come to the conclusion that the Republican ticket will be Grant and Colfax, a ticket that would command popular approval and organize victory."

A WEEKLY says the Cincinnati *Commercial* undertook to prove that Mr. CHASE was as "conservative as the best of them," and not the radical he had been taken for. That was looked upon as something quite astonishing, but it was nothing to the coquetting which has been for some time going on between certain Democratic leaders and the Chief Justice—and pity it is that it is the Chief Justice. If it should happen that he is made to suffer some injustice he cannot well complain, because it will come naturally from the fact that our people are not disposed to be over patient with the Chief Justice who voluntarily descends to the caucus, there to play the dirty politician to further his aspirations for the Presidency. At the present moment, more than ever, Mr. CHASE owes it to himself and his position to take himself out of the circle where his name is freely associated with schemes and bargains which would be questionable enough in the mere party leader. It has seldom happened that a public man has betrayed so much anxiety for the Presidency as Mr. CHASE. It is the first time that a Chief Justice has schemed for the nomination, and every right minded man will hope it will be the last.

The Purchase of Russian America.

The government printing office has just issued the message of the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the House, together with all the correspondence in relation to Russian America. The volume contains 360 pages, including the particulars in relation to the making of the treaty, which Secretary Seward says, in his informal note to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, stands alone in the history of diplomacy as an important treaty, concluded, initialed, powered, and sanctioned without being presented or attended by protocols or dispatches. Minister Clay, at St. Petersburg, writing Mr. Seward, says:

"I congratulate you upon this brilliant achievement. Many will be surprised, and some will be angry, who, in point, whose offices, whose salaries, whose fees, whose distinctions or social consequence depend upon the existence of the Russian mission here, and many will become in time the enemies of a treaty which puts an end to it. But I am sure that you will have the support of the people and the wisdom of the Senate will be found equal to the occasion."

The document includes the reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, together with numerous official statements, showing the character of the country in all particulars.

The Magnolia Disaster.

At the close of the week nothing of import, save additional hail been developed relative to the Magnolia disaster, although several persons had been constantly engaged in searching the banks between the scene of the disaster and Cincinnati. The passenger register has not yet been found, and it is, therefore, impossible to tell exactly how many persons were lost. Our first estimate of eighty is very nearly correct. Green Johnson, one of the colored deck hands who was terribly scalded, died at the Commercial Hospital Saturday morning, and Charles Lewis, another of the injured, at the same place, is not expected to live.

Bishop Stevens.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* that Bishop STEVENS, so far from having received permanent injuries, as has been represented, is recovering. He hurts are of a superficial character, and will be entirely cured. The Bishop's physician assures that his early and entire recovery may be looked for, and that after his confinement and enforced rest he will probably be even stronger, and better able to discharge his arduous duties, than he was before the accident. He is still at the house of Judge CADWALLADER, in Williamsburg, where he receives the kindest attention.

Seven half dozen different volumes embellishing the life of Grant have been written, and several more are in preparation—a fact which proves the unparalleled popularity of the illustrious subject. In addition to lives of Grant already published, one by Mr. DANA, the well known editor, will be issued early in the season. His opportunities for studying the character of our hero as well as the principal events of the war, were unequalled, and we can safely predict a valuable work from his pen. Colonel Henry C. Deming, who was much distinguished in the last Congress for his eloquence and power in debate, and who was greatly instrumental in procuring the passage of the act creating the office of Lieutenant General, has been engaged for some time on the life of General Grant. A. D. Richardson, who has for some time been engaged on the life of Grant, is bringing his labors to a close.

One day last week quite an excitement was occasioned in the National Capital, by the discovery of two bottles, labelled nitro-glycerine, which were found in a passage way near the secretary. A large crowd gathered around the explosives, but no one until quite recently could muster courage enough to touch either of the bottles, until a newspaper correspondent came along, and hearing what the cause was about, offered to bet five dollars that it was whisky instead of glycerine. He immediately picked up the bottles, drew the cork out of one, put the neck to his mouth, and after tasting, swore that he'd like to be exploded with such glycerine as that every day. The crowd immediately dispersed, but the correspondent insisted on his rewarding his integrity by keeping the two bottles of Boston County glycerine.

C. C. BURR, who stumped New Hampshire, and is to stump Connecticut for the Democracy, talks in this wise in the *Old Guard*: "A hundred men of the pluck and patriotism of Wilkes Booth, at the start of those terrible despotisms, would have saved our country. The moment any man begins to play the despot, he forfeits his right to life. Just as many days as those infamous tyrants (Cæsar, Sherman, Schofield and the Radical members of Congress,) have lived since they began their despotism, have they lived too long." When the Sire Democracy come into power the first thing they will do will be to erect a monument to Booth. It should be borne in mind that this BURR is one of the most acceptable stump speakers the party sends out, and, like Brick POMEROY's paper, he appears to be in extensive demand.

THE Councils of Philadelphia on Thursday refused to pass an ordinance providing for the payment of interest on the purchase money of League Island, which has been accepted by the Government for a naval station. The interest was paid the first year without objection, and if it is not paid when due this year, the purchase may fall through. It is stated that property has been much increased in value in the Southern portion of the city, since the League Island navy yard project was started.

The Chicago *Journal* very aptly suggests that if Mr. DICKENS does not visit that city, it is fair to presume that the owners manners of some members of the press here had more to do with it than anything else. We are no special admirers of Mr. DICKENS personally, says the *Journal*, but we protest against our city being degraded by wanton slights upon distinguished strangers, toward whom, if we cannot be courteous, we need not be ungentlemanly.

The citizens of Bedford county are happy in the possession of an honest steward of their Poor House, one who calls things by their proper name. The steward recently reported a whisky bill in his annual report, which greatly astonished the people, for the reason that heretofore whisky used to be reported under the head of food, and they could never tell which the food was—the whisky and which the beef bill. Now we know which is which, and they are happy.

A NEW YORK letter says: The impression is gaining ground that a combination exists for depressing government securities, by creating a panic in the money market. The impression may be incorrect, but it is very generally entertained. It having been stated that the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. were engaged in the business, that firm does not charge, and declares that they are large lenders of money.

THE Lawrence *Journal*, published at New Castle, protests against the assumption that the Republicans of Lawrence county concede the next Congressman from the Twenty-fourth District to Beaver county. It says that the people of Lawrence county will at the proper time present the name of one of their citizens for the position, in the expectation that tardy justice will be done them.

Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We observe from your Harrisburg correspondent's letter published 19th inst., that the conduct of some of our members on the Retrocession bill, now before our Legislature, has been a little strange, and intimates that some inducements have been used, that might account for that strange conduct; and also, that some of the members of our City Councils are mixed up with the inducements. We think it would be well for our City Councils to make inquiry whether any of her members, after having taken the oath of office, have directly or indirectly contributed funds to have an act passed by our Legislature that would, if successful, throw our municipal affairs into inextricable confusion. It would, we think, be further advisable for the Councils to inquire into the use that is made of the large contributions made by the friends of the bill. One individual, and not one of the most active or wealthy of the suite, has contributed one hundred and thirty dollars towards aiding the passage of the bill; and some others that we have heard of, in larger and smaller sums. From the aggregations of these sums, in connection with your correspondent's information, we think that the money is not all spent in paying the expenses of the delegates to the Legislature. A little inquiry might throw some light on this anti-consolidation movement. Let our City Councils

TAKE ACTION.

The Democrats and Mr. Chase.

The following is translated from the Washington correspondence of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, a Republican German paper of influence in Chicago:

Such leading spirits of the Democratic party as Jerry Black, Ward L. Lamon, Montgomery Blair and others have done their utmost to make a friend of Mr. Chase. They promised him the support of the whole Democracy, if he would consent to become a candidate for the Presidency. I have heard Charley Eldridge, the very wildest Copperhead in the whole House, say that he would vote for Chase, in order to defeat Grant, and the Democrats in general are willing to give Chase the Democratic nomination, if he would only prove to be a decent man in the reconstruction business and in the McArdle case.

But there is another reason for all this. The Democrats of New England, New York and Pennsylvania are the sworn enemies of Mr. Pendleton and of his platform. At the beginning, they thought Johnson and Judge Field, or General DIX or Hancock might do to kill Pendleton with. They are now convinced that none of them will do, and they hope to kill Grant and Pendleton alike with Chase.

I was told, the day previous to Chase's protest in regard to the preliminary steps of the Senate, that Chase would write a letter and withdraw his decline peremptorily to presidency or the impeachment court. A letter in this sense was indeed written by Mr. Chase and handed to Senator Pomeroy, but it was suppressed. It is probable that Senator Pomeroy was induced on Mr. Chase to take it back, but he succeeded only after the very greatest exertions in inducing him to go to the Senate at all. I know that from the confidential statements of those opposed to impeachment and that he would do everything in his power to run it down into the mud. The men who told me so are trustworthy and they never deceived me.

It is a fact that in 1864 Mr. Chase intended to take the stump against Mr. Lincoln, and that his friends had much trouble to make him abandon that idea. The position of Chief Justice was the price for which he abstained from his purpose. His ambition is unlimited, and everybody in Washington knows how the neglect of the Radical party for his claims galls him.

Western Grain Prospects.

The Chicago *Journal*, of yesterday, makes the following report as to the growing Winter crop:

"We hear favorable accounts of coming crops from every part of the country. A gentleman who has been over a good portion of Wisconsin says he was surprised to find that so much ploughing was done, the weather having been very dry, but the ground was never better for the wheat crop than this spring. If the present weather continues, there will be no difficulty in sowing in a few days. Many farmers will have their seed in the ground. The Belleville, (Illinois) *Advocate* is informed, by a gentleman of good judgment and reliability, where business calls him into all parts of St. Clair county, that he believes that the prospects for a heavy crop of wheat are certainly very good—seldom, if ever, better. If the present continues as good a few weeks longer, the price of wheat must come down. There are in that section, says the Belleville paper, very large quantities of old wheat held for higher prices. If the coming crop bids fair, each succeeding week must see a decline in the price of that now on hand. The Carrollton (Illinois) *Advocate* is informed by farmers from all parts of the country, that the wheat fields are looking remarkably well—as flattering as ever before at this season. The drought in the fall cut down the spring planting to less than one half what was made good by the sowing of spring wheat."

The New Albany *Commercial* says that "the prospect of a fair wheat crop is brightening. There is much improvement in its appearance within a week or two."

Why the Country Will Go for Grant.

The New York *Times* clearly sets forth the reason why the country will go for for General Grant for President: "Every day makes it more certain that he will be the candidate of the Republican party,—and we are very much mistaken in our construction of public sentiment if the conviction is not every day growing stronger, with considerate and reflecting men out of the Republican party as well as in it, that his accession to the Presidency offers the best, if not the only feasible, solution of the troubles and complications of the political situation. Even those who most distinctly and emphatically condemn the policy of Congress, and who distrust the whole Radical theory of Reconstruction, are not depreciate the danger of the violent and so sweeping a reaction in the advent of the Democracy to power would bring about. Such a victory would settle nothing; it would simply change the shape of the controversy and would prolong and embitter instead of healing the strife. General GRANT is above party, as he would unite in support of his Administration, the whole of the Republican party; and it seems certain that under his guidance, acting in harmony with Congress, moderate and conservative sentiments, and entertaining a distrust of his motives or his aims, Congress could easily surmount all the difficulties it has encountered hitherto, and give us the powerful and beneficial reformation the country has so long desired."

The Turf in England.

A London letter says: The turf exists for nothing in the world but betting on the most enormous scale. All the world owns it, not one man in fifty condemns it, or would condemn any other vice which happened to be fashionable at the moment. But do we not all look up our Lands in horror at the bills which were the fashion in the time of the third George? It is cheap to moralize on Fox and Selwyn, on the hundreds of thousands of pounds lost yearly at Crockford's, on the ruin in private houses that I declare that since I have been in England, I have heard but one man speak against the Turf, though the Turf ruins its thousands where Crockford's and all the rest of the gambling clubs ruined their scores. High play at cards is now uncommon in any club or reputable house in England. Free-gamma points at whist were called extravagant, the other day, by one of the most celebrated players in London, and at the clubs a shilling a point is looked on a fixed high-water mark for below that. The "plunging" is all done on the Turf.

Seventeen thousand Chinese are at work on the Pacific Railroad. Some singular traits are occasionally developed. When a man is killed they all immediately leave the vicinity, for what reason is not known. Early last winter a snow slide overwhelmed and buried thirty out a gang of one hundred. The rest instantly prepared to leave, not so much as offering to dig out their brethren, who might possibly be still living beneath the snow. This the white overseer, a man named Strobel, would not permit, but, with his pistol, drove the frightened Chinamen to work digging for the poor fellows. They were all dead enough one when dug out. He was in a storm of sweat. His first words were brief, and expressed great impatience at the delay. He then said, and prepared to follow his pigtailless companions away from the fabled sorrows of the road. Yet John is a good and faithful workman, and without him the work would rather but make progress.

Ten manufacturers of Chicago have held a meeting to protest against the amendment of the Senate to the bill removing the tax on manufactures. We understand they do not object to the amount of the tax on sales, but the manner of collection. A license collected once a year on the amount of business done would realize the same amount, and not subject businessmen to the annoyance of coming to the collector's office twelve times a year, and posting up their books accordingly.

The New Albany *Commercial* says that the prospect of a fair wheat crop is brightening. There is much improvement in its appearance within a week or two. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* telegraphed to that paper on Monday from Indianapolis: "The farmers who unanimously gave discouraging reports of the wheat crop prospect over the State a few days ago, now report that the late rains and warm weather since then are bringing it forward remarkably, and in many places where they believed it entirely killed before."

PARTON is now engaged on a series of articles for the *Atlantic Monthly* on the great religious sects in America, writing not as a partisan, but reporting things as he finds them. It argues poorly for both the *Atlantic* and the literary taste of our country, that the literary quashing of Parton finds so conspicuous and consistent a place in that magazine, and is so cavalierly sought after.

THE bill introduced into the Legislature to allow the present law of evidence in civil suits in our State courts, was defeated. The proposition was to allow every one to act as a witness, whether he was an interested party or not, but to let the question of credit go to determine the reliability of his testimony. The act was lost by a vote of 39 yeas to 47 nays.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

The Rule for Setting Apart Exempted Property.

Under the fourteenth section of the Bankrupt Law each bankrupt is entitled to certain property and other articles and commodities to the amount of $500 over and above

The discretion of the assignee limited to the "other articles and necessaries." Rule for exercising such discretion laid down.

Property of the value of $500 exempted under the laws of the State, but not designated by the assignee, the same species of property as are named in the Bankrupt Law.

The value of the exemption must be ascertained by the tools designated by the State law.

In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Edward W. Feely, a bankrupt.

No. 2. In bankruptcy, Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

J. Samuel Harper, one of the Registers of said Court in bankruptcy, do hereby certify that in the course of the proceedings in said cause before me the following question arose pertinent to the said proceedings, and was stated and agreed to by the counsel for the opposing parties in said cause, viz: Peterman, who appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. John H. Bailey, assignee of said estate.

In his schedules filed in the above matter, the bankrupt claimed exemptions as follows: Under the bankrupt act a burial lot in St. Mary's Cemetery, valued at $60, and the wearing apparel of himself, his wife and children to the value of $107 50; and under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, sundry articles, being the stock in trade of the bankrupt as a retail grocer, of the value of $500.

The assignee in his report to the Court set apart to the bankrupt the burial lot and clothing, and denied to him the property claimed as exempt by the State laws.

To this we have so far as it denied the latter named property, the bankrupt through his counsel has filed exceptions.

The assignee contends that the bankrupt is not entitled to claim, and cannot be allowed any property under the State laws, unless such laws exempt by name different kinds of property than are specified in the former part of the 14th section of the Bankrupt law.

The bankrupt's counsel contend that the clause of the 14th section relating to the exemption by the State laws, allows the bankrupt to claim any property to the amount of $500, he may select, whether such property be specifically named or not.

OPINION BY THE REGISTER.

The 14th section of the bankrupt law contains the following provision, viz:

"Provided, however, that there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of the bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but no allowance shall be made in any case, the sum of five hundred dollars; and all wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms and equipments of any person who is or has been a militiaman in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment, or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property not so designated by the foregoing exceptions as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of any Court by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

The decision of the assignee will allow the bankrupt the following exemptions, without qualification, viz:

1. Necessary household and kitchen furniture to an amount not exceeding $500.

2. His wearing apparel of the bankrupt, his wife and children.

3. Uniform, arms and equipments if bankrupt has been or is in the military service.

4. Such property exempt by the laws of the United States, and

5. Property exempt by State laws of different grades from that already specified.

In addition to the foregoing it is the duty of the assignee in the exercise of a sound legal discretion, taking into consideration "the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt," to set apart other articles and necessaries, not to exceed in the aggregate, in value, the amount shall not exceed the sum of $500. In considering the "family," the assignee must have regard to the number composing it; in inquiring after the "condition," he must ascertain whether the bankrupt himself in health prevails or not, and in regard to the "circumstances," he must inquire how the bankrupt is employed, what his income is; whether any and if any how many of the family have left his house and are able to, and contribute to the support of the others, and also how much and what property the bankrupt is entitled to under the State laws.

It has been decided so frequently in other judicial districts that the exemption under State laws is in addition to that allowed by the bankrupt law, whether the State laws exempt specific sum, or allow the debtor to select that, I need not refer to the cases, for the rule is so well known that it should be made. But I am clear in the opinion that the language of the clause relating to the State exemption materially qualifies the clause itself. The words "other" and "not included in the foregoing exceptions," proper to be construed only to refer to the bankrupt the right to claim household and kitchen furniture, wearing apparel, and the uniform, arms and equipments of the militiaman, and such other articles as the State laws have set apart from the bankrupt as in the preceding exceptions. If such be not the proper construction, those words can have no possible meaning, for without them the clause would be complete without them, and property is excepted from levy and sale upon execution or other process of, &c." Whilst a bankrupt is entitled to $500 worth of property as exempt by the laws of the State, he is only entitled to the particular construction of the clause under consideration requires him to make his claim upon other property than that specifically designated by the former part of section 14. In the case of a bankrupt who has $1,000 worth of household furniture and who has claimed $500 of it under the 14th section, he cannot under the latter clause of that section claim or be allowed $500 of it under the State laws.

In this view the assignee cannot set apart to the bankrupt, under the State laws, any property specifically designated in the former part law, but any property not so designated he must set apart and in setting apart such property he must be governed by the amount allowed and the mode designated by the law of the State under which the exemption is claimed.

The exceptions to the assignee's report are sustained and the exemptions as claimed by the bankrupt allowed.

And the said parties requested that the same should be certified to the judge for his opinion thereon.

Dated at Pittsburgh, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868.

SAMUEL HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

The decision of the Register is affirmed.

WILSON MCCANDLESS,
United States District Judge.

March 21st, 1868.

The Free Railroad Law.

Seven members of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg have filed with the clerk of that body the following reasons, which explain themselves, these members being those who stood out against the caucus nominee for speaker:

The undersigned members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania give the following reasons for having voted no upon the adoption of the report of the Committee of Conference upon the differences existing between the Senate and House upon House bill No. 14 known as the Free Railroad bill.

The bill in its original form, as it passed the House, was just and liberal in its provisions, and would, if passed in the form of the free railroad system here and elsewhere, throughout our Commonwealth.

It was due therefore to the general interests thus represented that the members of the Committee of Conference, to whom this bill was referred, should be composed of men, all of whom were its avowed and well known friends.

That such was not the case, no friend of the measure will deny, and why the Speaker of the House appointed a committee thus inclined to waits for him or his friends to explain. The amendments of the Senate destroy the force of the bill, and it comes back to us robbed of its vitality and practically useless to the interests it was designed to represent. We regard it as a cheat and a fraud upon the people, and we cannot, and will not, indorse under any circumstance whatever any measure so detrimental to the future interests of our constituents.

The people of Pennsylvania have demanded of their Representatives the enactment of a law such as this was originally intended to be, and they have not done it, for which we oppose the bill in this form, we rely upon the intelligence and integrity of the honest people of the Commonwealth to vindicate our course in the premises. Our motives have been pure. All we desired was to secure to the people of this State the benefits of competition, prospective that have controlled the legislation of the State, have been in the interests of our constituents. In the organization of the House, we did, without fear or favor, make such declarations as we have stated, and in this we were sustained; and to secure our co-operation we were promised such a law in relation to railroads as our general interests required. These pledges we accepted in behalf of our people, and that they have been so shamefully violated by those who gave them must rest upon them, and not upon us.

(Signed)

G. E. RIDDLE,
AUGUSTUS BOGERT,
JOHN W. STEARNS,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
J. BOYD EWING,
D. L. SMITH,
DAVID ROBINSON.

If the results of the new apparatus for ventilating the North German House of Commons is properly stated, our government could not do a better thing than send a commissioner to it with the law of last session especially known in this country. It is asserted that when the apparatus was all in order, the three hundred workmen who had been engaged upon the building, which is an entirely new one, were shut up in the House for a night, with lamps and cigars and tobacco, and ordered to enter upon a general fumigation, which consumed the tobacco-leaving fractions joyfully obeyed, delighted at so easy and pleasant a mode of earning their wages. After three hours the doors were opened, and the fumigators found the weed a rise of only one degree in the temperature of the room, while the atmosphere was comparatively unaffected by the enormous amount of tobacco burned there.

Some interesting developments of frauds have recently been made in the Philadelphia Custom House. It has transpired that certain assistant weighers have been carrying on for some time past a lucrative business in their line of duties. Several merchants of Philadelphia have been robbing these weighers to make light weight in the commodities passing through their hands for the assessment of import duty, thus defrauding the Government of its just amount of duties. A close scrutiny into these peculations is now going forward, and the result will doubtless be a clean sweep among this class of officials in the Philadelphia Custom House.

PERSONAL.

—Charles Carroll Mactavish, who died at his residence at Cantonsville, in Maryland, at the close of last week, was connected with some of the most distinguished families in this country. He was a grandson of Richard Caunon, and great-grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He married Ella, the fourth daughter of the late Gen. Winfield Scott. His father, John Mactavish, was the British Consul at Baltimore for many years. He owned Carrollton Hall, in Howard county, one of the finest estates in Maryland. Personally, Mr. Mactavish was well known and widely respected. He was fifty years old at the time of his death, and has been an invalid for many years from a shock of paralysis.

—The chief accountant of the Bank of England is Mr. George Earle Gray, who has just celebrated the sixtieth year of his service in that capacity. We have a similar instance of long service in the case of Mr. John D. Barclay, of the Treasury Department, in Washington. He went into that Department when a boy of seventeen, and has remained there over sixty years.

—The Emperor Napoleon makes a note of everything he wishes to remember in his memorandum-book. As soon as he has filled up a page of it he tears it out, reads it over, and then he tears it to pieces. He says he never forget any thing noted down and read over in this manner.

—Rev. James S. Payne, of the Liberia Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been elected and inaugurated President of the Republic of Liberia, Africa. Mr. Payne is a native of Kentucky, and in early life, with his parents and brothers and sisters, was the slave of a rich widow named Makes, who sent the whole family to Africa in 1840. He was educated at the Monrovia Academy, and entering the Methodist ministry of the Methodist Church, soon became a prominent member of the Liberia Conference, serving as presiding elder for several year. He is said to be a man of marked ability, a successful writer on the science of political economy, and to understand thoroughly the wants of the African Republic. He is the fourth President of Liberia. The slave boy of twenty-seven years ago is now the civil head of a Republic containing over two hundred thousand inhabitants.

—The newest style of little round hats in Paris are worn low on the forehead, and when the ladies, on Ash Wednesday, went to church, to be signed with the ashes, the priests were obliged to sign many of them on the under part of their heads, their foreheads being covered by the hats. The circumstance has occasioned some scandal.

—Dr. Bellows met at a small hotel in Naples eleven citizens of St. Louis, and thinks the prosperity of the West during the war is bearing a part of its fruits in the luxurious form of foreign travel. He believes St. Louis has five times as many of Harriet Hosmer's works in Rome as within seven miles of which city she was born.

—Carl Schurz describes the King of Prussia as follows: He reads every document submitted to him, and sometimes asks his Ministers for such as have not been submitted. He is a hard worker. He resides in a small mansion under the Linden, and has his office in a corner on the ground floor. He can be seen every day through the windows busy with the documents, and it is said that he likes to have people see him at work. He enjoys excellent health, and, notwithstanding his seventy-one years, walks very straight and with the elasticity of a young man. It has been generally said and believed that he was an extremely narrow-minded man, and his well-known passion for military red tapeism appeared to confirm that opinion. But I have heard some of the most sarcastic opponents of the King say that he is very clever, full of intellect, and even a certain degree of craftiness.

—Louis Napoleon graciously informed Queen Victoria that he has been delighted in reading the pleasant royal volume, describing the domestic life of the Queen and her household. Etiquette, if not courtesy, seems to demand that Her Majesty should inform the French Emperor how she relished the "Life of Julius Cæsar," and whether those distinguished authors would know the mind of each toward the other. It is hoped no serious trouble will arise from the omission.

—Mr. Ezra Cornell has just purchased for the Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, the entire library of the late Dr. Anthon, consisting of seven thousand volumes of valuable books in all the departments of science, art and literature, as choice a collection as any in the country. The library of CORNELL generally, when increased as contemplated, will number more than thirty thousand volumes.

—Commodore Vanderbilt and William B. Astor both attend the Church of St. Bartholomew, New York.

—When Mr. Daniel Appleton, founder of the well known publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., went to London to secure business relations with an English publisher, he found that Americans were held in very small esteem. He called upon a reputable firm with whom he desired to open a credit, and he was met with the cold reply that they had already lost too much by Americans, and did not care to increase that class of indebtedness. Mr. Appleton promptly replied, "You say you have lost heavily by Americans. Will you be kind enough to look on the accounts and make out bills for all goods sold to Americans?" The bills were paid, and I will give you my check for the amount. The Englishman was nonplussed. Mr. Appleton urged his proposition, and the bills were made out, and the check made. When the bills, when it was ascertained that there was not on the books a single American debtor. They were all Englishmen! There was no longer any obstacle to the connection.

—Ole Bull had a splendid success in New York. One paper says: The violin was the same living, speaking, thinking being as usual. It was a nightingale—it bellowed a lion—it sung as a nightingale—it brayed a jackass—it was the very embodiment of maternity—it had a joyous, merry, reckless time in his carnival festivities.

Base ball playing in New England next summer threatens to come to grief. The Association of "National Base Ball Players," in solemn council, have agreed to abolish the system of "championship," and the members of the various clubs, will learn in their eyes, voted to use the system in the future in the matter of championship. This will be good news to many of our merchants. "Do you belong to a base ball club?" was the leading question put to applicants for situations last year. The glory of the "Harvards," the "Lowells" and the "Trimountains" is gone, and the rules governing champion games have vanished with the odium attached to them. Base ball here last summer was good enough as a manly and healthy exercise, until it was perverted to gambling purposes.

The Ohio Legislature has undertaken to legislate Vallandigham into Congress, by fixing up for him a district he can carry. For this purpose, a bill has been introduced to gerrymander the 1st, 2d and 3d Congressional Districts, whereby will be added about 600 Democratic majority to the First, and 1,900 Republican to the Second. In order to make the Third Democratic by a thousand, to fix it for Vallandigham.

The Central City (C. T.) *Register* says Geo. B. Mitchell, of the Alps company, is taking splendid ore, and large quantities of it, from the Illinois lode. His main shaft is one hundred and sixty feet deep, and has a crevice of first class pay rock, ranging from two to two and a half feet in width. Eight cords of this ore are being crushed at the Black Hawk mill, and yields good returns.

CITY MATTERS.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Sulvely, Esq., Recorder, March 20th, 1868:

George Finley to Mrs. Collins Wilson, January 18, 1868, lots 10 and 12, in Finley's plan, Collins township. $600

Albert Comfort to J. A. Courtney, January 18, 1868, lot in Ohio township, containing 150 perches. 200

John Carnaghan to Thomas Lowe, March 20, 1868, five acres in Deer township. 1

Nicholas Bowman to Jacob Frontfoot, March 20, 1868, two lots on Beaver street, Allegheny, 20 by 80 feet, with buildings. 4,000

Elizabeth Hamilton to James Wilson, March 20, 1868, lot on Beaver street, Allegheny, 20 by 80 feet, with buildings. 1,550

Joseph Hall to William H. Gordon, lot in Manchester, 21 feet on Chestnut street by 80 feet deep. 300

Anthony, Joseph and Frank Weikel to Rev. F. Schmidt, January 1, 1868, six acres in Ross township. 1,800

Rev. F. Schmidt to H. F. Mueller, January 1, 1868, six acres in Ross township. 750

Edward Negley to Charles Magher, August 8, 1867, lot on Chestnut street, Pittsburgh, 40 feet front on Church avenue by 90 feet to Locust street, with buildings. 10,000

John Dilworth to C. Rymer, March 16, 1868, lot in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, 20 feet on Hamilton street by 80 feet deep. 1,000

Sent to Dixmont at Last.

Monaghan, the train wrecker, and Mahoney, the Sharpsburg homicide, both of whom were acquitted of the offences charged against them on the ground of insanity, were, on Saturday, committed to the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane by the Court of Quarter Sessions. The first named has been lying in jail some ten months, and the latter about eight months. We, some time ago, alluded to their pitiable and suffering condition in the county jail, and urged that the doors of the hospital at Dixmont be opened as a place of proper and suitable care and treatment, for them. It was answered that there was an act of Ass

The Daily Commercial

STATE NEWS.

George Noble, Esq., has been re-elected Mayor of Erie by a large majority.

The city of Reading is to have a new City Hall, corner of Fifth and Franklin streets, the plan of which has already been agreed upon.

In less than three months, one cattle in New Castle sold two hundred and eighty-eight horses, for the aggregate sum of $40,000. All the horses were raised in Lawrence county.

The Republicans of Juniata county, by a majority of 373, have decided in favor of adopting the Crawford county system in nominating candidates for office.

The new bridge of the Reading and Wilmington railroad, which crosses the Schuylkill canal and river at Birdsboro, has been commenced. The bridge and trestle work will be almost a half mile long.

Dickinson College, at Carlisle, gets fifty thousand dollars out of the centenary collection of Philadelphia M. E. Conference.

A model home for apprentices, young mechanics and clerks, has been established in Philadelphia, and promises to be a success. The accommodations are limited at present, but it is intended to increase them as may be necessary, and to furnish boys and young men with wholesome living at the lowest possible prices, and at the same time surround them with the means of innocent amusement and recreation.

The farmers of the southern part of Lancaster county and that part of Chester county, have organized a club, and sales for the sale of live stock have been held with great success. A register with count is provided, in which the members enter and discuss subjects of practical importance to farmers. These meetings supply the Orphans' Press are well attended, and considerable interest is manifested in the proceedings by the farmers present. The next fair will be held on the 25th inst., when a large attendance is anticipated.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to incorporate the present borough of Franklin into a city of three wards, with a Mayor and eight Councilmen for its city authorities.

Mr. Christian Shenk, of Lancaster, has purchased the claim of Peter Diestetter, the alleged heir and descendant of the Conestoga Indians, to a tract of land fourteen miles in length and six in breadth, on the Conestoga river, in Lancaster county.

Coffees in the vicinity of Ashland, Schuylkill county, are resuming operations.

A company has been organized to commence mining in a short time in Douglas township, Montgomery county.

Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, a thriving and prosperous village, is evidently also a bustling one. But one death has been reported there since October.

Mr. G. Mortimer, the business manager of the Black Creek Company, who were performing in Erie last week, absconded on Saturday night, leaving the company's bills unpaid, and carrying off $200 or $300. The performers were left destitute.

The *State Guard of* Wednesday says: One of the Representatives in the Legislature yesterday complained that his desk had been opened and a Purdon's Digest stolen therefrom, another complained that a Purdon's Digest and a gold pen had been stolen from his desk, and a third complained that his overcoat had been stolen from the coat room.

The Republicans of Philadelphia are actively preparing for the coming political campaign. The cadre of Company A were nearly filled to the maximum number on Wednesday evening, and Company B's roll was well filled the same evening. In the course of a month it is expected the organization will number fully fifteen hundred.

Mrs. Francis H. Flaherty, aged forty-four years, while attending to her domestic duties, was seized with paralysis at her husband's residence in Gettysburg, on the 13th inst., and shortly afterwards expired.

Mr. Leonard S. Hoffman, of Conneaut township, Crawford county, died very suddenly on Sunday night of disease of the heart. Deceased was about forty-nine years of age and was well and favorably known.

The *American Standard*, published at Uniontown, is now in its forty-first year, is the Republican organ of Fayette county, and claims to have six times the circulation of any other Republican paper in the county. The *Standard* made its appearance this week enlarged and improved, and is in every respect an interesting and instructive weekly journal.

The returns officers of the Ninth District on Monday evening seized twenty barrels of contraband whisky at a grist mill, near Marietta, Lancaster county.

A Republican campaign club was organized in Titusville on Tuesday evening, with the following officers: President—F. W. Ames. Vice Presidents—James P. Bustle, First ward; A. K. Williams, Second ward; J. R. Baker, Third ward; John S. Bevan, Fourth ward. Secretary—F. M. Hall. Treasurer—W. H. Ewing. Executive Committee—J. N. Angier, First ward; O. Keese, Second ward; C. S. Berry, Third ward; W. W. Bloss, Fourth ward; and A. H. Carpenter, at large. Finance Committee—H. King, L. P. Scoville and H. L. Harriberg.

The new Crawford county loan to raise means to build the new Court House at Meadville was all taken at par by home capitalists. Messrs. J. R. Dick & Co. took $50,000, A. Culbertson, Esq., $25,000; Prof. F. Hutchkoper, $25,000; Jonathan Sager, Esq., of Sugarcreek, $10,000. This will enable the work on the new Court House to go on immediately and rapidly, thus breaking the delays incident to an embarrassed condition of the finances.

The new city of Altoona has resolved to pay its Mayor $400 per annum, Chief of Police $600, clerk, $125, and solicitor, $125.

The Monongahela Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society, at a recent meeting in Monongahela City, elected the following officers: President—John Lang, Esq.; Vice Presidents—Wm. Wilkersham, of Carroll; W. Galbraith, of Carroll; Joseph Wall, of Elizabeth; M. Finley, of Union; Frank Kammerer, of Nottingham; Secretaries—Wm. H. Wilson, C. W. Harcourt, Treasurer—Wm. J. Alexander, Corresponding Secretary—George Alling, Librarian, R. C. King; Auditors—James Williams, Caleb Harvey; Managers—Bradford Allen, of Carroll; Isaac S. Craft, of Monongahela City; Ezra T. Van Voorhis, of Union; Isaac Young, of Carroll; James H. Van Voorhis, of Carroll; D. Allen, of Elizabeth; James Kerr, of Carroll. Honorary Managers—Josiah Taylor, of Carroll; John Van Voorhis, of Carroll; Adam Hopkins, of West Pike Run; Dr. John S. Van Voorhis, of Bellevernon; James Sterkfade, of Carroll; Wm. Meneven, of Elizabeth; Frank Nelson, of Carroll; Amariah Crow, of Allen; Daniel McCurdy, of Elizabeth. It was resolved to hold the next annual fair on Wednesday and Thursday, September 23d and 24th.

WESTERN NEWS.

The Montana *Gazette* says: Mr. Fadlock, Recorder of El Dorado Bar, showed us, yesterday, a splendid specimen of ruby sapphire diamond, weighing over six karats. This is the largest specimen of this species of stone yet found on this famous bar, and is of great value. Several other species of sapphire have been found and tested; one of them, of bluish color, is highly prized by lapidaries, being used for cutting and polishing other diamonds. Mr. Fadlock showed us many fine specimens. We are of opinion that El Dorado Bar is destined to be a great source of wealth and far famed as a rich deposit of precious stones.

A list of but sixteen years entered the office of the Rocky Mountain *News* on the 7th, says that paper, who half come all the way from Baltimore alone, from which city he started with only five dollars about three weeks previously. He was going to Salt Lake City to see his uncle, and felt quite happy and cheerful. He had had no trouble in getting along thus far on the railroads and stages, and was confident he would arrive at the end of his journey "right side up with care."

The Nevada *Enterprise* reports that a lady in Gold Hill caught a negro tampering with her child, a little girl eight or nine years of age. The rascal ran, but a party of citizens soon caught him. The excitement among all classes was intense, and many were in favor of at once hanging the fellow, but in being ascertained that the child was not in the slightest degree injured, the coolest of those concerned in arresting the negro suggested that a committee be appointed to take the fellow to the residence of the mother, there to strip and tie him, and furnishing the motive with a switch, let her take her satisfaction out of him. This was accordingly done, and the darky was soon stripped from the waist up and tied across a chair, the irate mother administered to him about fifty strokes, during the blood to flow copiously and the rascal to howl lustily, and then gave him such a cutting up as only a mother could do under the circumstances. She at first used one sawlish whip, then took two and finally three into her hand at once, laying them on until out of breath and then after taking a rest going at it again. But three went to the house to strip and tie the fellow, and then, after the lady had expressed herself satisfied, they managed to strip him on the way and got him out of sight of crowd that was surging about in front of the house, and who would probably have hanged him had they caught him. The lady tried to shoot him as he ran away, but did not understand using a pistol, it seems, and was unable to hit it.

The Denver *News*, of the 7th, declares that there is every indication that the Indian war has begun again, or rather that the late truce has been ended by the approach of spring. Montana and the northern country around Fort Benton are also threatened with Indian depredations warfare, as will also, without any doubt, the Stanley Hill and Arkansaw routes.

The Colorado mines are now producing about one hundred and forty thousand dollars per month, says the Colorado *Herald*.

The Central City *Herald* says that a silver brick, weighing thirty pounds five ounces, has been brought in from the California Reduction works. The brick was made from ten tons of concentrator ore. This is at the rate of $60 pounds of silver to the cord.

It will not be long—says the Montana Gazette—before the Prickly Pear Valley and the whole country lying between that Rocky Mountain range and the Missouri, will be occupied with cattle and ranches.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the marriage of King George was enthusiastically celebrated in the city of Hanover. A banquet was attended by seven hundred persons of the highest classes and toasts were drunk as it is the King and to the future of the kingdom. The populace showed its sympathy by assembling in crowds, hurrahing and hooting the windows of an obnoxious Senator.

A professor in one of the Parisian colleges was a few days ago presented with twins. The next time he came to the same time to come and shook him at the first opportunity, engaging his wife. The professor, engrossed in his thoughts, looked at the woman, and after a moment seriously asked, "Was he to make a selection of the twins?"

A new patent process for printing, which is now being successfully worked in Paris, is very remarkable, being a sort of type-savvy process, soft type on hard surfaces, and not hard type on soft surfaces. For instance, the Leighton will print you an advertisement, or particulars of a chemical analysis, or a song, or anything else, on the inside of a bottle, a jar, a tea-cup, or a lamp-shade. After this it will be easy to understand that to print on plates, dishes, cups and saucers, basins, and so forth, is an easy matter. They can also print on muslin, paper, iron, leather, oil-cloth. In short, what can they not print on, for the types are made of vulcanized india-rubber, and never wear out? With a taller property conveyed and fed with ink, it would be possible on a dry day to print all along the fleet pavement of a street. What a chance for enterprising advertisers!

The English have invented a new crime, if they cannot invent a new name. On Thursday a drunken sailor was sentenced at the Thames Police Court to seven days' imprisonment for an assault on a constable, and the case was reported in the newspapers under the heading of "Police-phobia."

An armor plate, from the works of John Brown & Co., in England, was recently tested at Portsmouth. The plate is 12 feet long, 3½ feet broad, and 9 inches thick, weighing 6 tons.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IF YOU FEEL SICK AND DO NOT know what is the matter with you, try Mortner's Anti-Bilious Pills. They must be good, and will cure expensive doctor's bills. Price 25 cents per box.

FURNISHING GOODS.

1868. MARCH. 1868.

SPRING OPENING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 83 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Now receiving the LATEST PATTERNS of imported

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

JUST RECEIVED FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

And embracing all the newest and most

Fashionable Styles.

By virtue of excellence and moderation in prices we solicit a share of public favor.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 AND 85 WOOD STREET.

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT

Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin) Kid,

Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers unanimously to their perfect fit and thrilling quality. The colors were got up from shades of their dearest friends, and pronounced by each are

REALLY ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE.

The assortment includes

BLACK, WHITE, DARK, COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS AND OPERA OR PARTY COLORS,

SIZES, 5½ TO 8.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

1868. SPRING 1868.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK

OF

JEWELRY,

AT

OUR NEW BUILDING,

Reineman, Meyran & Siedle

NO. 12 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Messrs. R. M. & S., in announcing the opening of their NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS, at No. 12 FIFTH STREET, desire to gratefully acknowledge the very liberal patronage extended to them by their patrons and the public for the four years they have been in the distinguished by the use of their spacious rooms, and to others their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them since.

THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPENED ON OR ABOUT THE

FIRST OF APRIL,

On a Scale of Increased Splendor.

Determined that the public should lose nothing by the contemplation, the Firm has incurred a heavy expense in re-constructing their New Store in a manner much superior to that which has ordered demolition, and will be filled with AN EXTRA LARGE STOCK of

GOLD AND SILVER GOODS

of Every Description. Also, a Full Line of

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

Owing to the GREAT FACILITIES the Firm now will be able to sell Goods at the *MOST MODERATE PRICES.*

Reineman, Meyran & Siedle,

NO. 12 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE—Messrs. R. M. & S., will continue to receive Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Gold Bond Stock until the 1st of April. The Stock is limited to ONE HUNDRED SHARES, and *NO MORE AND PRICE* before purchasing elsewhere.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR

BOATING COAL.

Proposals for Boating (including towage) of the Canal Coal required and supplied to the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, for the season of navigation 1868, will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Motive Power, at Pittsburgh, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 1st day of April, 1868, at which time they will be opened in the presence of bidders or their agents who may be present.

Proposals must state the number of boats which the bidder will engage to furnish for use, and must offer towing for the whole number of boats required, and not for a portion only. Bidders must also state the number of boats they will furnish for use, and must offer towing for the whole number of boats required, and not for a portion only. Bidders must also state the number of boats they will furnish for use, and must offer towing for the whole number of boats required, and not for a portion only.

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IRON, LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, of all kinds and sizes.

ADAMS' PATENT LOG PUMPS.

All the above Pumps suitable for Wells and Cisterns 3 to 1200 feet deep. All the above Pumps put up by Practical Workmen.

For sale and put up by Practical Workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

NEW LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh; and 99 WATER STREET, Cincinnati.

ADMINISTRATION.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Mrs. GARRET WINEGARDNER, late of Liberty township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those indebted will make payment to

A. D. GORDON,

Liberty Township, January 3, 1868. M.

FOR SALE—PRESS—A second hand Gordon Cylinder Printing Press, size of bed 31 by 45. Address this office.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1820; DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 9, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st of July, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE,

STATE TREASURER.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

Granting the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company Permission to Erect Poles.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils convened and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company be and hereby is granted the privilege to erect Telegraph Poles on or Main street, Fifth avenue, Smithfield street, Grant street and Duquesne Way, from the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street to the Monongahela Railroad, from the corner of Grant street and Duquesne Way, and who are authorized

The Daily Commercial

METHODISM.

PITTSBURGH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Examination of Effective Elders and Ministers.

The Question of Lay Delegation.

Anniversary of Conference Missionary Society.

The Church Extension Report.

Delegates Elected to General Conference.

TUESDAY, March 18, 1868.

It was the full purpose of your correspondent to listen this evening to a sermon by Dr. H. Miller, of your city, who was announced to preach in the Presbyterian Church. With that purpose in view, therefore, we went down in the season, heard the opening services which were conducted by Dr. Hamilton, and by Dr. Boyle, were conducted by Dr. Miller. The text was announced, viz.: "The glorious gospel of the blessed God;" but further than this we did not hear in consequence of our inability to endure a nightmare sensation. Neither of the sermons have been gotten up specially for the edification of the numerous corps of assistants of the bituminous monarch or not, certain it is that this present week the gas furnished for this town is insufficiency for half of that which is usually of good fortune, and your present correspondent was led to consider if the flames of sulphur is so hard to endure for "one short hour, what must forever be," which consideration he would most earnestly recommend to the attention of readers are, with the hope that they may be may be timely admonished, and make as serious and prompt an escape from that as he did from this. The same evil existed, though not quite to the same extent, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where good Father Hudson, the oldest effective preacher, discoursed to a large congregation with the coal and motion which marked his preaching twenty years ago.

At the hour the Bishop and the cabinet are preaching to the people, the agents of the Methodist Book Concern are in the room round about your city so as to be redistricted in accordance with the resolution passed which looked to the making of several districts having their headquarters in the "Smoke City." The principal agency, as in former times, and may through hardly—green only so much nonsuitable, as article which just now is in somewhat scarce, but for which the gas lamps afford a very good substitute.

THIRD DAY.

CONFERENCE ROOM, PITTSBURGH, March 20, 1868.

Conference met at 9 o. m., and was opened with religious exercises by Rev. Caleb Thorn.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion of Dr. Cox, the motion fixing the time for the election of delegates to the General Conference was reconsidered, and on motion the time was fixed at 9 o. m. to-morrow (Saturday morning.)

The usual order of effective elders was resumed, and J. S. Dodds, presiding elder of the Barnesville district, said that he was just discharging a very pleasant and prosperous year. He had received 500 members on probation, and the ministers have increased in efficiency and labor. There is gathering religious precedent, as in cases of some fifty members. Sunday-schools are in good condition. Temperance is progressing. Four parsonages are completed, a fifth nearly. There has been peace during the year. Leaves the district with no particular regrets, and is not aware that anybody regrets it. Has passed four most pleasant and laborious years, and leaves with a season of rest, and is happy to know that he can leave it without serious embarrassment to the work; church in good condition, a noble band of brethren in it who can appreciate and sustain a minister on the district. Is ready for labor. Feels that he is a better man, and in the district has carried income not limited in the books.

The examination proceeded and J. S. Dodds, J. Drummond, A. B. Castle, J. E. Bultmer, J. Dillon, F. W. Varnum, E. Ellison, D. Kimber, J. J. Hughes, J. W. Kessler, J. Crum, W. Brown, W. C. Washington and J. E. Cooper, were passed.

J. J. Wolfe, Presiding Elder of the Mcconnellsville District, reported the district in a good condition and leaves the district with kindly feelings.

The members of the district were then passed, viz: J. F. Wheeler, A. C. Foltz, J. H. Bollister, T. Winchester, L. S. Mickins, E. Cartwright, A. D. McCormick, G. C. Watson, J. Shaw, T. C. Bartlett and D. Cress.

R. F. Miner, Presiding Elder of Cambridge District, reported the district in a prosperous and experienced a state of prosperity and pleasantness.

The preachers of the district were then examined and passed, viz: R. F. Miner, A. C. Foltz, J. H. Rodgers, Joseph Gledhill, W. Pittenger, H. Neff, L. F. Sadtler, E. Hobart, J. C. Russell, S. W. Dennis, J. W. Carr, J. Coil, J. H. Elsey, W. R. Worley, S. Crone and T. Hudson.

D. K. Dempsey, Presiding Elder of the Steubenville District, closes his four years on this field of labor. The past year had been the hardest so far as the service—the health good. Reports an increase of the congregations of the Church. Premises have worked in harmony and success during the year.

The preachers of the district were examined and passed, viz: D. K. Dempsey, E. Hughes, J. W. Sprigg, H. Simmons, W. H. Hickman, A. Miller, C. Thorn, J. E. Ward, Wm. W. K. Garrett, J. Connor, J. Wright, J. V. Tarnell, J. M. Bree, S. D. Simmons, J. W. Shrum, W. C. P. Hamilton, Johnston, W. Mitchell, W. D. Stevens, J. Hunter and H. S. Hughes.

John Williams, Presiding Elder of the District, reports in this his third year an increase in the statistics and general prosperity and peace of the district.

The preachers of the district were then examined and passed, viz: J. W. Barker, S. W. Hickman, E. B. Snyder, James Ballingshead, J. G. Wonser, J. Horner, J. E. Wallace, T. Sharer, R. Wilson, J. C. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, G. Cunningham, L. S. Hazel, W. R. Brown, W. Cox, E. J. White, W. Gamble, J. McCarty, G. D. Kimrod, G. A. Lowman, D. Lowman, L. Paine, S. H. Scott, G. W. Hutchison, J. H. Miller, J. A. Swaney, A. L. Long and R. T. Taylor.

The name of Thomas James Higgins was called and it was announced that he had died in peace October 27, 1867.

On motion, the Treasurer of the Freedmen's Aid Society was requested to furnish the amounts contributed for probationers in the Conference minutes.

A communication from Rural Female Seminary was presented, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Education.

The Committee on Lay Delegation offer the following as their report:

The Committee on *Lay Delegation* offer the following report:

We believe that the question of Lay Delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church should as soon as possible be settled by definite legislation, and under the guidance of the sanctified wisdom of preachers and people we think satisfactory results may be reached.

We therefore present for your consideration the following:

Resolved, That as we desire no unseemly haste to be manifested, and our wishes to be fully known, we will use every honorable means to secure the co-operation of the Annual Conferences in securing the consummation to the [illegible]. J. HARRIS, Secretary.

The report shows that 239,327 54 have this year been collected by the circuits and stations within the Conference boundaries—a decrease of only $933 37 as compared with the contributions of the corresponding year, in spite of your obstructions. The financial condition of the country had to the fear that the year's deficit would be much larger.

It was moved and seconded that the report be adopted.

Pending the motion to adopt the report, Rev. T. B. De Haas, pastor of the Metropolitan Church at Washington, D. C., delivered an eloquent and deeply interesting address. For this address the Missionary Society are indebted to the favor of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. De Haas was compelled to leave this evening in order to meet his engagement at Washington. That he might be able to do so, it was agreed that the address, the officers of the road kindly granted the request of the Secretary to stop at Greensburg to take up Dr. De Haas, so that he would be able to reach his home in due time.

After the address Dr. H. Miller, who had the ringing, announced the exercises commencing with "What are those saints arrayed in white."

And the congregation rose and sang two stanzas to the old tune so familiar to missionary meetings.

This was followed by an able and effective address by Rev. N. Norton, of Erie Conference.

The congregation then sang the hymn beginning:

"Master, Lord, the glorious one,"

Rev. J. W. Green, of the Erie Conference, was then introduced and delivered an address of great interest and power, full of motion, abounding in variety of incident and illustration—quite a success indeed.

The congregation then joined in singing the hymn beginning,

"Lo, we come over a flame ocean."

A collection was taken up amounting to [illegible].

The report was then adopted.

A letter from Rev. E. Round, of the Indian mission, was then read by the Secretary.

The evening was then sung, and the congregation was dismissed with benediction by Dr. Drummond, the members of the society remaining for the election of officers.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—W. F. Turner.

Vice Presidents—T. S. Hudson, J. W. Baker, T. B. Thoburn.

Secretary—J. Horner.

Assistant Secretary—J. Reiner.

Committee of Arrangements—W. F. Turner, and Joseph Barnes.

On motion of J. Horner, the thanks of the society were tendered to the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the favor granted upon the occasion of the meeting, in allowing the Fast Express to stop at Greensburg, that Dr. De Haas might be able to address the society and yet proceed to his home on that train.

On motion adjourned.

The meeting was a very interesting one, and gave universal satisfaction.

We are still having an ensemble of visitors, among whom I note Rev. Dr. Wyeser, of Bellefonte, formerly a member of our Conference, on Saturday, and is appointed for the election of delegates to General Conference, and in our midst we hope to give you their names. It may be noted that there is no difficulty in finding men who are willing to bear the burdens and privations of that position, a large number being willing weakly to endure that cross.

CONFERENCE.—In the report of the Missionary moneys mentioned, I desire you to make a correction. Make the following figures to read as follows:

	Last Year	This Year Increase
Carthage	$ 67 00	$ 67 00
Cross Roads	50 00	50 00
Total	$ 117 00	$ 117 00

The totals in the columns will then be, increase $6,103 00, decrease, $6,103 00.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, March 21, 1868.

Conference met at the appointed hour and opened with religious services, conducted by Rev. J. K. Miller.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The eleventh question was resumed, and the statement having been made that a difficulty existed between J. B. White and another member of the Conference. A committee of three consisting of F. W. Hudson, C. Thorn and W. Smith, was ordered to examine into and report on the case.

The Bishop announced to the Conference the death of Charles Simpson, eldest son of Bishop Simpson. A committee of three, consisting of W. A. Hudson, A. E. Embrey and S. F. Wall, was ordered to prepare suitable resolutions of condolence.

W. R. Tibbles, T. Wardenly and J. Dillon were, on motion, granted a supernumerary relation.

The seventh question was resumed, and Wilson McCracken was examined, passed, and his character continued.

The report on the Committee on Temperance and the Committee on the Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism in America was adopted.

The report on Freedmen's Aid Society was presented by Dr. Loomis, read, and on motion laid on the table for further consideration.

The Committee on the State of the Country presented their report, which was read, and on motion adopted.

The Stewards presented and read their report, and then withdrew it for the purpose of making changes in it, and on motion the Stewards were instructed to meet in session this evening at 7 o'clock, and report to the Conference what they could hear all persons who might have matters at present for their consideration, and they appointed Tarbrake for that purpose.

On motion Rev. Wm. Hogg be added to the committee of obituaries.

On motion, the order of the day, was taken up—the election of delegates to the General Conference.

The Bishop was, on motion decided to appoint the tellers.

The Conference has 229 members in full connection, and the Bishop announced the conference can elect to seven votes.

The Bishop announced decided that the tellers be allowed to refer to count the vote.

J. W. Baker, T. B. Boyle, S. W. Hickman and L. C. Fleming were appointed tellers, and the nominees proceeded to cast their ballots, and while the ballots were being counted the following report was read and on motion was received and adopted:

The reports from the Committee on Bible Cause was presented, read, and on motion adopted.

[illegible] of Minister and Quarterly Conference on Church Extension, as adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the favor granted upon the occasion of the Missionary